

Guidance on Screening and Selection of Labor Brokers









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Introduction

This tool is one of 17 tools comprising the Socially Sustainable Sourcing Toolkit (S3T), which was developed as part of Verité's Cooperation on Fair, Free, Equitable Employment (COFFEE) Project through generous funding from the US Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (USDOL-ILAB). The S3T was developed in alignment with USDOL's *Comply Chain* model, with at least one tool created for each of the eight steps of *Comply Chain* (see graphic below). Many of the tools are derived from tools created for the *Responsible Sourcing Tool*, developed by Verité with funding from the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP). The tools can be used á *la carte*, but it is important that companies have systems and tools in place for each step of *Comply Chain*.

STEPS OF COMPLY CHAIN AND CORRESPONDING TOOLS







Introduction to the Tool

The purpose of this tool is to help coffee companies with operations in Brazil to think more systematically about how to screen and select labor brokers* in order to reduce the risk of labor violations.

Background

The use of third-party labor brokers is a legitimate practice for coffee producers who lack the capacity to directly recruit, select, and hire workers. However, the benefits of outsourcing these functions can be outstripped by the labor risks linked to unscrupulous labor brokers. Therefore, to the extent possible, coffee producers interested in reducing labor risks should directly recruit, hire, and supervise workers, or consider other alternatives, such as recruiting workers through public employment services. In the case in which that is not possible – such as producers who rely on a large number of temporary and/or migrant workers – Verité provides the following guidance on screening and selecting labor brokers in order to reduce the risk of labor violations tied to labor brokers.

Verité desk and field research found that labor brokers are often used to recruit workers, especially temporary migrant workers, in Brazil's coffee sector. There are many different types of labor brokers, from formal subcontracting agencies, to crew leaders, to labor recruiters and their local sub-agents. These labor brokers sometimes simply recruit workers, and in other cases transport them to their employers and/or are responsible for the supervision and payment of workers. There are a number of terms that are used to refer to labor brokers in Brazil. The term *empreiteiros* generally refers to labor contractors. The term *turmeiros* is used to describe crew leaders who are involved in the recruitment of workers. The term *gatos* (literally "cats") is a derogatory term for brokers or middlemen who are perceived to engage in deceptive or exploitative practices.

Verité research has found that labor brokers generally visit coffee estates before the harvest season begins – in March or April – in order to negotiate the size of the group to be recruited and the conditions under which they will be working. Because of shortages of local workers in many coffee-producing regions, farms increasingly use labor brokers to hire migrant workers. Their dependence on brokers to find them jobs on a coffee farm makes migrant workers vulnerable to exploitation.

Media exposés and NGO reports on slave labor in the agricultural sector have identified exploitative recruitment as one of the main root causes of forced labor, often focusing



^{*} Please note that for the purposes of this survey, the term "labor broker" will be used to refer broadly to any third-party — whether an individual or agency, formal or informal — involved in the recruitment, hiring, and/or supervision of workers, including but not limited to village-level agents, labor recruiters, labor contractors, labor brokers, employment agencies, outsourcing agencies, and crew leaders not directly employed by farms. Names used to refer to in Brazil include turmeiros, gatos, and empreiteiros among others.



on the role of so-called *gatos*. A 2016 report based on research carried out by Repórter Brasil for Catholic Relief Services found that *gatos* tended to recruit workers from poor communities far from their places of work, luring them with false promises of good pay, lodging, and food. Many were transported by bus over 1,000 kilometers to the farms where they were allegedly exploited, with some travelling more than 2,000 kilometers to unfamiliar and remote parts of Brazil. In some cases, after transporting them to the farms, *gatos* managed crews of workers of varying sizes on coffee estates. *Gatos* are sometimes responsible for supervising and paying workers as well.

Labor brokers sometimes charge workers recruitment fees or provide an advance payment to workers as a way to entice them to "sign on"—a practice which effectively creates indebtedness before workers even arrive on the farms where they plan to work. There were reports that *gatos* lent workers money for transportation, food, and other items consumed during their journey to their place of work, and an advance to support their families in their absence.

A significant percentage of the workers interviewed by Verité reported that a labor broker informed them about a job on a coffee farm and/or helped them to get a job. Verité field research found that recruitment by labor brokers was correlated with lower rates of formal employment and lower wages. While a relatively low percentage of workers reported paying recruitment fees, those who did pay fees paid much larger amounts, on average, than workers interviewed by Verité who had worked on coffee farms in other Latin American countries. In addition, a larger percentage of workers reported that they had to pay for transportation to the coffee farm on which they worked.

Many workers interviewed reported that they were not only recruited, but also supervised, by a labor broker. Verité has found that the risk of labor violations increases when labor brokers act as workers' supervisors, especially when they are responsible for their payment. This is because of the multiple dependencies of the workers on brokers, who are often unregistered, untrained, and unmonitored by the farm owners who outsource workforce management and payment to them. A much larger percentage of workers who were supervised by labor brokers than those who were supervised by farm management reported that they could not leave their jobs whenever they wanted.

When coffee producers deem that it is absolutely necessary to use labor brokers, they should establish ethical recruitment policies, as well as effective screening and selection criteria and processes. Verité recommends that coffee producers establish policies requiring that labor brokers who recruit, hire, and supervise workers on their behalf comply with international standards, local labor law, and their codes of conduct, as well as those of their buyers. Verité recommends defining a set of performance requirements that complement the company's *Code of Conduct* (social responsibility expectations), *legal requirements* (licensing requirements, applicable laws and regulations, government procurement requirements, etc.) and *technical requirements* (ability to source suitable workers within a defined timeframe and budget). This will help labor brokers to better understand coffee producers' concrete expectations.





Companies can mitigate legal and reputational risks related to recruitment and hiring practices by putting in place well-designed protocols on screening and selecting labor brokers and ensuring that they are adequately implemented in practice. By adequately screening labor brokers before hiring them, coffee producers can obtain enough information to ensure that labor brokers have the capacity and will to comply with international standards, Brazilian labor law, and private code of conduct requirements. Labor broker screening processes should ensure that they have put in place policies and procedures on ethical recruitment.

Because evaluating potential recruiters' practices is both challenging and vitally important, companies may consider prioritizing recruiters or recruitment agencies that participate in fair recruitment certification programs. Participation in certification programs allows recruiters to demonstrate their commitment to ethical practices and increased transparency and oversight. Examples of recruitment certification programs include: International Organization for Migration's International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS); On the Level; Clearview Assurance; and the Responsible Business Association's Responsible Recruitment Program.

Labor Broker Evaluation Criteria

Each company will have its own specific criteria in this area. To determine criteria, a company should undertake a careful review of the following documents and guidance:

- Company Code of Conduct or other high-level policy;
- Client company Code of Conduct of other high-level policy;
- Knowledge specific to recruitment and labor risks in the coffee sector;
- Fair recruitment standards and certification schemes such as:[†]
 - The International Labor Organization's (ILO) General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment:
 https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/fair-recruitment/WCMS 568731/lang--es/index.htm
 - The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) IRIS Recruitment Standard: https://iris.iom.int/
 - Clearview's Assurance Standards: https://www.clearviewassurance.com/.

It is important to note that many of these standards are more applicable to formal recruitment agencies rather than informal labor brokers who are much more common in the Brazilian coffee sector (as well as the Latin American agricultural sector generally). Therefore, we have included different criteria for informal labor brokers who are most common in the Brazilian coffee sector, who are often unregistered and have limited resources and knowledge on labor standards. International standards on ethical recruitment recommend that companies use formal, registered recruitment agencies rather than individual labor brokers who operate informally. However, Verité

[†] These standards have also been consulted in creation of these tools.







recognizes that it is often not possible to find formal agencies that recruit workers in the Brazilian coffee sector, and therefore provides criteria that can apply to the evaluation of informal labor brokers, contained in the sample labor broker screening questions below.

Carrying out Labor Broker Interviews

In addition to a document review (such as reviewing labor broker registration documents, criminal records, and other sources of information), coffee companies and auditors carrying out assessments on their behalf, should carry out interviews with labor brokers as part of the screening and evaluation process. When interviewing prospective labor recruiters, companies should ask them to describe how they are able to meet specific selection criteria, such as whether policies and processes are documented. The company should also evaluate the degree to which the potential recruiters are open to engagement around issues of fair recruitment. In the table below, Verité offers some examples of questions that could be asked in this regard. The table also contains some examples of questions that can be asked of prospective labor brokers during screening and evaluation interviews.

In regions in which recruitment is largely informal, coffee companies should seek out other options, such as direct recruitment or public employment services. However, in some cases - such as remote small coffee farms that need a large number of temporary migrant workers during the labor intensive harvest season and lack a presence in sending communities of migrant workers – it may be difficult to find alternatives in the short term. This necessitates careful screening and monitoring of labor brokers.

In any case in which a third party works as an intermediary between coffee producers and workers, these intermediaries, including informal labor brokers, must comply with all labor standards. Even if informal labor brokers lack formal written policies, they may be asked to verbally explain the terms and conditions under which they recruit and hire workers and the protections that they put in place to ensure that their rights are not violated. This can include prohibition of recruitment fees and document retention, as well as measures to ensure that the terms of employment are accurately communicated to workers. It is the responsibility of coffee producers to ensure that informal labor brokers adhere to these commitments in practice.





| General Questions | |
|-------------------|--|
| Q. 1.1 | Are you licensed or registered with the appropriate government entity as a labor broker? |
| | □ Yes |
| | □ No |
| Q.1.2 | How are you paid for your work? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | ☐ Flat fee per worker placed |
| | ☐ Flat fee per harvest season |
| | ☐ Flat fee per worker managed/supervised |
| | ☐ Annual Salary |
| | □ Percentage of crew production |
| | ☐ Percentage of farm's season harvest |

| Recruitment | Costs and Transportation |
|-------------|--|
| Q. 2.1 | Do workers pay you or other labor brokers any recruitment, job placement, visa processing, or transport fees? □ Yes □ No (Please continue to Q. 2.3) |
| Q.2.2 | How are the fees paid? (Select all that apply) Workers pay upfront Fees are deducted from workers' pay overtime Workers pay at the end of their employment Other (please describe): |
| Q. 2.3 | Do workers have to take out loans to pay the fees? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Please continue to Q. 2.2) ☐ I do not know. |
| Q. 2.4 | Do the loans you offer have any interest? ☐ Yes. What percentage? ☐ No ☐ I do not know. |





| Q. 2.4 | Do you charge workers any of the following? ☐ Paperwork ☐ Service fees ☐ Convenience fees ☐ Tax expenses ☐ Evaluation Fees ☐ Other fees (please describe): |
|-----------|---|
| Q. 2.5 | Who covers the costs of transporting workers from their communities to their place of employment? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | ☐ The worker |
| | □ You |
| | ☐ The employer |
| Q.2.5 | Do you allow the families (spouses/children) of workers you have recruited to travel with the workers? — Yes — Yes, if family pays for their transportation costs |
| | □ No (please continue to Q. 2.5) |
| Q.2.6 | Who do you allow to accompany the worker to the worksite? (Select all that apply) Spouse Children under minimum age of work Children over the minimum age of work |
| | |
| Contracts | |
| Q. 3.1 | How do you contract with workers? ☐ We provide a written contract ☐ A verbal agreement (if selected, please skip to question 3.2) ☐ Workers are not provided with a contract (if selected, please skip to question 3.2) ☐ Other (please describe): |
| 0. 3.1.1 | Are the written contracts given to workers in a language they understand? |



 \square I do not know.

☐ Yes☐ No

Recruitment Costs and Transportation



| Contracts | |
|-----------|--|
| Q. 3.1.2 | When do workers sign their written contracts? (Select all that apply) The workers sign them before they leave their communities. The workers sign them when they arrive at the worksite. The workers do not sign their written contracts. I do not know. |
| Q. 3.1.3 | Do workers get a countersigned copy of their contracts? Yes No I do not know. |
| Q. 3.1.4 | Which of the following do the written contracts include? A description of workers' rights and responsibilities The conditions of employment, including the start and end date of the employment contract The type of work and tasks the worker is expected to carry out The full name of the employer The location of the workplace Wages and benefits, including the rate and frequency of payment Working hours and overtime premiums Any occupational health risks to which workers may be exposed A description of worker accommodation and associated costs, if applicable |
| Q. 3.2 | What are the requirements for workers for terminating their employment? ☐ None. They can quit anytime, for any reason, without penalty. ☐ They cannot terminate a contract before it ends. ☐ They must give reasonable notice before they can terminate ☐ They can terminate anytime but are penalized. Please describe the penalty: ☐ Other (please describe): |
| Q 3.3 | Once the worker terminates a contract, who covers the costs of transporting them back to their communities of origin? Uorker Vou The employer |





| Discipline | |
|------------|---|
| Q. 4.1 | Do you discipline workers for any of the following? (Select all that apply) Being late/leaving work early without permission Missing a day of work Failing to meet a production quota Failing to work overtime Failing to pay debts on time Bringing children to work Bringing others to work with them Losing tools/PPE/materials given to them Being insubordinate (talking back, complaining, not obeying rules or orders) Harassing other workers Switching work assignment Other (please describe): |
| Q. 4.2 | Which of the following measures do you use to discipline workers? Pay cuts Fines Dismissal Switching work assignment Blacklisting A progressive series of verbal and written warnings Threats to fire workers Threaten to fire family members Change or reduce their working hours Making them work longer than others Other (please describe): |

| Grievance Mechanisms and Resolution | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Q. 5.1 | How can workers file complaints or report any workplace issues that they are having? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | ☐ Talking directly to me (If selected, please continue to Q. 5.2) |
| | ☐ A suggestion box |
| | ☐ The farm has its own system |
| | ☐ There is no system for workers to report grievances (If selected, please |
| | continue to Q. 5.2) |
| | ☐ Other (please describe): |
| | |





| Grievance Me | Grievance Mechanisms and Resolution | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Q. 5.1.1 | Is the grievance/complaint mechanism confidential? ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| Q. 5.1.2 | What are the features of your grievance or complaint mechanism? (Select all that apply) Available to the workers in their native language Available to them at all hours Free to use for the workers Easy to access for the workers Able to receive comments in more than one way (aka more than just a mailbox, or hotline, a farm employee, etc.) Managed by a third party Appealable after the original complaint is deemed closed Other (please describe): | |
| Q. 5.2 | Are workers who file a grievance or complaint protected against retaliation? ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| Q. 5.3 | Do you share information with workers on how you or the farm are addressing their grievances? Yes No Depends on the complaint/problem. | |
| Training | | |

| Training | |
|----------|--|
| Q. 6.1 | Do you provide workers with any type of training? ☐ Yes ☐ No (if selected, please skip to next section "Children and Families") |





| Trailing | |
|--------------|---|
| Q. 6.1.1 | What topics are covered by trainings? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | ☐ How to do their job better |
| | ☐ Health and safety |
| | ☐ Worker responsibilities |
| | ☐ Child labor and juvenile work |
| | □ Worker's labor rights |
| | ☐ The terms and conditions of their contracts |
| | ☐ Sexual harassment |
| | ☐ Complaint and grievance mechanisms |
| | ☐ Living conditions |
| | ☐ Other (please describe): |
| 0.63 | What taking any appropriate the six health and appears the increase. |
| Q. 6.2 | What topics are covered in their health and safety trainings? (Select all that apply) |
| | □ First Aid |
| | ☐ Agrochemical/pesticide handling and application |
| | ☐ Areas of the worksite that are dangerous |
| | ☐ How to properly use work equipment and tools |
| | ☐ How to properly use PPE |
| | □ When to use PPE |
| | ☐ Emergency procedures and responsible persons |
| | ☐ Heat stroke/heat exhaustion |
| | |
| | ☐ Other (please describe): |
| | |
| | |
| Children and | I Families |
| Q. 7.1 | How do you make sure you are in compliance with national child labor laws? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | \square I rely on parents to monitor their children. |
| | ☐ I inform all parents that child labor is not permitted. |
| | ☐ I talk to workers on a regular basis to confirm they are of legal working |
| | age. □ I require workers to submit official government ID, with date of birth, for |
| | employment. |
| | ☐ I know the people in my community and hire only adults. |
| | ☐ I monitor all work areas to ensure that no children are working. |
| | ☐ Other (please describe): |





| Children and Families | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Q. 7.2 | How do you ensure that juvenile laborers (adolescents between the minimum age for work and 18 years of age) are working in legally permissible activities (including requirements related to hours of work, hazardous work, and school attendance)? (Select all that apply) I conduct a thorough review of relevant laws and standards. I speak with workers on a regular basis. I train workers on the types of work that are and are not permitted for juvenile laborers. I post notices regarding permissible and non-permissible work. I refuse to hire anyone under the age of 18. I provide incentives to legally permitted workers under 18 to stay in school. I provide free transport to public schools. I conduct regular inspections of work areas. We do not have any procedures. |

| Health and | Safety |
|------------|--|
| Q. 8.1 | Do you provide any of the following equipment to workers? (Select all that apply) Shears/cutting implements Respirator protection (dust masks, organic vapor respirators). Hearing protection (Earplugs/earmuffs) Eye and face protection (Glasses/mesh face shields) Hand protection (Leather gloves or such) Head protection (Hard hats for machinery operators on coffee farms and all workers in coffee processing plants and warehouses) Protective clothing (Cut-resistant aprons or chainsaw chaps) Safety footwear (Steel-toed boots, or grip work boots) |
| Q 8.3 | Do workers have to pay for any of this equipment? (Select all that apply) They must pay for all the equipment provided to them. They must pay for some of the equipment. They have to pay if they damage their equipment. They have to pay if they lose their equipment. All equipment is provided free of charge and workers are not charged if they damage or lose their equipment. |





| Health and Safety | |
|-------------------|---|
| Q. 8.4 | Do workers have access to: (Select all that apply) Potable water Toilet facilities Shaded rest areas Regularly scheduled breaks |

| Working Ho | ours |
|------------|--|
| Q. 9.1 | How are working hours determined? (Select all that apply) Workers are allowed to work as long as they please. Workers have to complete production targets or quotas. Workers may not work in excess of legal limits on regular working hours. Workers may not work in excess of legal limits on overtime hours. Other (please describe): |
| Q. 9.2 | How do workers get overtime work? Workers are assigned overtime work. Workers can request overtime. We do not provide overtime. Other (please describe): |
| Q. 9.3 | Are workers who are paid by production, piece rates, or tasks paid overtime premiums when they work over the standard workday hours? Uses Use No Use I do not know. |
| Q. 9.4 | Is Overtime ever used as a form of disciplinary measure for any worker? — Yes. If "Yes," please describe: — No |
| Q. 9.5 | Is Overtime ever mandated for any worker? □ Yes □ No |





| Worker Sup | ervision and Payment |
|------------|---|
| Q. 10.1 | Who supervises the workers on the worksite? A direct employee of the farm Me It depends on the situation |
| Q. 10.2 | Who pays the workers? ☐ I pay workers directly. ☐ The farm pays workers directly. ☐ Another labor brokers or outside crew leader pays workers. ☐ Other (please describe): |
| Q. 10.2 | How often are the workers paid? Daily Each week Every 2 weeks Every month At the end of their contract At the end of the harvest season |
| Q. 10.3 | How are workers' wages calculated? Set wage (Hourly/weekly/bi-weekly/monthly) Per task (set amount for clearing a field, etc.) By production (by amount of coffee harvested, etc.) By contract (once they finish their 2-month contract, etc.) By harvest season Other. How: |
| Q. 10.4 | Are workers provided with any written records of their pay and deductions (paystubs, receipts, etc.)? Yes No (if selected, please continue to question 9.6) |
| Q. 10.5 | What information is included in these payment records? (Select all that apply) Amount produced Number of tasks completed Rate of pay (per hour/day/production/task) Detailed calculations of piece rate pay based on production/tasks completed Deductions made from payment Calculation of overtime payment |





| Worker Sup | ervision and Payment |
|------------|---|
| Q.10.6 | Do you guarantee that all workers are paid at least the legal minimum wage for their work, including workers on piece rate? □ Yes □ No |

| Living Condit | ions |
|---------------|---|
| Q. 11.1 | Are any of the workers you recruit, hire, and/or supervise provided with accommodation? — Yes — No (if selected, please continue to the next section "International Recruitment") |
| Q. 11.1.1 | Are families, including children, allowed to stay in the provided accommodation? Yes No |
| Q. 11.1.2 | Who provides the workers with the accommodations? ☐ You ☐ The employer ☐ Other (please describe): |
| Q. 11.2 | If you provide the accommodation, who pays for it? (Select all that apply) The worker You The employer Other (please describe): |





| Living Condit | ions |
|---------------|--|
| Q. 11.3 | Does the accommodation have the following? (Select all that apply) Toilets Hot water Showers Clean drinking water Lockers or individual compartments to store valuables Emergency exits Security guards Somewhere to store food safely Somewhere to cook food safely Cleaning supplies Electricity Cots or beds for each individual The ability to lock the facility from outside Other (please describe): |
| Q. 11.4 | Does the farm/worksite have a store? Yes No (if selected, please continue to next section "International Recruitment") |
| Q. 11.4.1 | Do workers have access to other stores besides the farm/worksite store? Yes No |
| Q. 11.4.2 | How does the farm/worksite store charge workers for the goods they purchase? Cash only Workers can purchase goods on credit Deductions from wages Other (please describe): |
| Q. 11.4.3 | If workers can purchase goods on credit, do they: (Select all that apply) Incur any interest? Have to pay their debts before leaving the farm? Have their debts deducted from their pay? |
| Q. 11.4.4 | Are the prices at the farm/worksite store the same as the local market price? Yes No |





| International | Recruitment |
|---------------|---|
| Q. 12.1 | Do you or your associates recruit and/or hire foreign workers? ☐ Yes ☐ No (please continue to the next section) |
| Q. 12.2 | How do you hire foreign migrants? Directly in their home countries Using a formal, legally registered, labor broker in the worker's home country Using an informal labor broker in the worker's home country Through a formal agency in the receiving country Through informal labor brokers in the receiving country Through official government programs. Other. Please specify: |
| Q. 12.2.1 | If you hire foreign migrant workers directly, are you or your local agent legally registered as a labor broker in the sending country? |
| Q. 12.2.2 | If you hire foreign migrant workers indirectly through an agent in the sending country, do you have a contract with that agent? □ Yes □ No |
| Q. 12.3 | Do you, or your associates facilitate the processing of any of the following for foreign migrant workers? (Select all that apply) Visas Passports Transportation Housing Other. What? |
| Q. 12.4 | Do foreign migrant workers pay any fees to get their jobs? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I do not know. |





| International | Recruitment |
|---------------|--|
| Q. 12.4.1 | What do the fees cover? Visas Passports Transportation Trainings Social Security in receiving country Housing Evaluation, selection, and/or placement Other (please describe): |
| Q. 12.5 | How do you contract with foreign migrant workers? With a written contract With a verbal agreement (if selected, please continue to the "Next Steps" section) There is no contract (if selected, please continue to the "Next Steps" section) Other (please describe): |
| Q. 12.5.1 | Are the written contracts given to workers in a language they understand? Ves No I do not know. |
| Q. 12.5.2 | When do workers sign their written contracts? (Select all that apply) The workers sign them before they leave their home countries. The workers sign them when they arrive at the worksite. The workers do not sign their written contracts. I do not know. Other (please describe): |
| Q. 12.5.3 | Do workers get a countersigned copy of their contracts? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I do not know. |





| International I | Recruitment |
|-----------------|--|
| Q. 12.5.4 | Which of the following do the written contracts include? |
| | (Select all that apply) |
| | ☐ A description of workers' rights and responsibilities |
| | $\hfill \square$ The conditions of employment, including the start and end date of the |
| | employment contract |
| | $\ \square$ The type of work and tasks the worker is expected to carry out |
| | ☐ The full name of the employer |
| | ☐ The location of the workplace |
| | □ Wages and benefits, including the rate and frequency of payment |
| | ☐ Working hours and overtime premiums |
| | Any occupational health risks to which workers may be exposed |
| | $\ \square$ A description of worker accommodation and associated costs, if |
| | applicable |
| | ☐ Other (please describe): |
| | |

Evaluating Results and Making a Final Decision

After labor recruiter candidates have been screened, the responses must be analyzed. Verité recommends the use of a transparent methodology for evaluating labor recruiters against screening criteria. Such a methodology should define how candidates will be evaluated, by whom, and the process by which a final decision will be made and a contract issued.

One approach is to use a rating system that assigns each criterion a weight and performance score as shown below. This allows the company to score each recruiter candidate's performance on each criterion, while also giving appropriate emphasis to the areas of compliance that are most important to the company and/or the company's customers.

The results of such a rating process allows for the performance of all candidates to be cross-analyzed and compared with ease, which will then allow companies to rank and compare candidates.





| Criteria | Weight (%) | Score (%) | Performance Rating |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Compliance with legal | | | |
| operating requirements | | | |
| Compliance with broad | | | |
| social responsibility | | | |
| standards and labor rights | | | |
| as specified in ILO | | | |
| Declaration in Fundamental | | | |
| Principles and Rights at | | | |
| Work | | | |
| Compliance with company | | | |
| standards and legal | | | |
| requirements on | | | |
| employment contracts | | | |
| Compliance with company | | | |
| standards and legal | | | |
| requirements on grievance | | | |
| mechanisms | | | |
| Total | 100% | | |

Note: Companies should develop their own weighting based on their own policy priorities, as well as those of their clients.

Once prospective labor brokers have been selected and hired, companies can use the information collected through the questions above as a baseline to measure their progress.

Next Steps

After using this tool to select and hire labor brokers, you can use the *Guidance on Monitoring of Labor Brokers*, as well as the *Worker Interview Guide Focused on Recruitment and Hiring*, to ensure that they are complying with legal and code of conduct requirements in practice.

- ¹ Catholic Relief Services and Reporter Brasil. *Exploring Isolated Cases of Modern Slavery: Farmworker Protections and Labor Conditions in Brazil's Coffee Sector.* 2016. pp. 11. https://reporterbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Farmworker-Protections-and-Labor-Conditions-in-Brazil%E2%80%99s-Coffee-Sector.pdf
- ² Catholic Relief Services and Reporter Brasil. *Exploring Isolated Cases of Modern Slavery: Farmworker Protections and Labor Conditions in Brazil's Coffee Sector.* 2016. pp. 11. https://reporterbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Farmworker-Protections-and-Labor-Conditions-in-Brazil%E2%80%99s-Coffee-Sector.pdf
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